

The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REBEL INDIAN TRIBES.

Pardon and Restoration Wanted.

THE CASE OF COL. BAKER.

Denial of the Charges Against Him

MRS. SURREIT AND FATHER WALTER

General Hardee Explains.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Emigration of Rebel Generals.

400 Men and a Large Train Gone

CAMARCO EVACUATED BY

THE IMPERIALISTS.

The Foughkeepsie Boat Race.

QUARREL OVER THE AFFAIR.

A Man Killed by an Oarsman.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Death of Bishop Potter.

N. Jersey Republican Convention.

MARCUS L. WARD FOR GOVERNOR.

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

Interesting to Widows—Col. Baker's

Denial—Rebels Indians Want Pardon

Sale of Government Vessels—Mrs.

Surreit and Father Walter—Communication

from Gen. Hardee, Etc.

Washington, July 20.—The Commissioner of

pensions has decided that the marriage of a widow

terminates all claim to a pension from the date of

such re-marriage, although she may become a

widow.

To-day's CHRONICLE, speaking of Col. Baker and

the New York County Brokers, says:

Every one of the arrests complained of was made

upon the direct authority of President Lincoln, as we

can positively show. The Commission, on the other

hand, of Col. Baker, denies that he has ever directly

or indirectly received a penny from any one of those

who charge him with false imprisonment, arrest and

battery, and with receiving money for their release

from confinement.

Miss Mary Harris, who was yesterday acquitted of

the charge of murdering Mr. Burroughs, has gone

to the vicinity of Baltimore to recuperate her health.

Nearly two hundred applications for pardon were

received to-day at the Attorney General's office, all

of which, with a few exceptions, were from the \$20,-

000 class. Among the applicants are Neil R. Brown,

ex-Governor of Tennessee, and Judge Ridley, ex-

Chancellor of the same State.

The Indian Bureau has received information from

Gen. Herron, stating that recently a crowd of twenty

was held in the Chickasaw country, at which twenty

trifles of Indians were represented. These Indians

took part in the late rebellion, and now, like their

white neighbors, want a restoration of their forfeited

rights and privileges. They have agreed to call in

representatives to another grand council, which will

probably be held at Fort Smith early in August.

The President, for salutatory reasons, has pardoned

Gen. W. H. Howard, who was convicted and sentenced

Gen. H. remarks: "I distinctly aver that the Secretary of War expressly and readily assented to the

fact of a Catholic ex-cyman to Mrs. Surreit. He

made no condition as to any conviction of the ex-cy-

man as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or

as to anything he might say on the subject.

From Fortress Monroe.

Military Movements, Etc.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

Fortress Monroe, July 19.—Brigadier General

Maine left Norfolk this morning for Suffolk, Va., to

review the troops stationed at that post.

The steamer Leader arrived from the Eastern

Shore this morning, with detachments of the Fifth

Maryland Cavalry, and the Third Pennsylvania

Heavy Artillery, which have been doing guard duty

in that region of the State for several months past.

The steamer Thomas A. Morgan arrived from

Point Lookout, Md., this morning, with a cargo of

army stores. Capt. H. E. Goodwin, the Assistant

Quartermaster at that post, lately received orders to

make every preparation to break up the post, as the

rebel prisoners had been nearly all removed, in con-

sequence of which all the army material there is being

rapidly shipped to this place and to Washington.

The barge John J. Lee has arrived from Richmond,

with a cargo of rebel ordnance, en route to the Water-

front Arsenal, N. Y. About 1,000 tons of rebel ord-

nance is now lying at Richmond, awaiting ship-

ment to the various arsenals in the North, and barges

are now being loaded with it.

Texas and Mexico.

Rebel Emigration to Mexico—Delivery of

Confederate Property to General Brown

Capture of Cotton—Evacuation of Camar-

carco by the Imperialists, Etc.

New Orleans, July 18.—General Canby is now in

command of the Department of Texas and Louisiana,

reporting to Gen. Sheridan.

The steamer George Washington arrived from New

York on Sunday.

Brown's dates of the 8th have been received.

The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price,

Shelby, Douglas, and Jackson, with 400 men and

officers, and two pieces of artillery and a large wagon

train, have gone to Mexico. Governors Moore and

Allen of Louisiana, and Clark and Murray of Texas,

were in the party.

Late reports confirm the delivery of Confederate

property to General Brown, by order of Maximilian.

The Federals recently captured 500 bales of cotton

and a large wagon train laden with gunnle, salt-

petre and other goods going to Texas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camarcaro, falling

back on Monterey, abandoning the entire coun-

try. They were much annoyed on the march by

Cottinas.

The Shreveport correspondent of the TIMES says

Only's forces are marching to San Antonio.

From San Francisco.

Death of Bishop Potter—Billy Mulligan

Shot Dead after Killing Two Men.

San Francisco, July 19.—Bishop Potter, of Penn-

sylvania, died since his arrival here a few days ago.

His body has been embalmed, and will be returned

to the east.

On the 8th inst., Billy Mulligan, who was ex-

ported by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco

in 1850, and who afterwards raised a volunteer

regiment which he was not allowed to lead to the war,

shot and killed two men while in a fit of delirium

tremens, and was about to fire again, when a police

man shot, in dead. He had died all previous ef-

forts to arrest him.

Schuyler Coffey and Lieut.-Gov. Brown delivered

speeches to an immense audience in this city on Sat-

urday night. They start to-day for Oregon.

Bishop Potter.

Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., Episcopal

Bishop of Pennsylvania, died, as announced in the

above dispatch, at San Francisco, on the 4th of July,

in the 64th year of his age. He was born in 1800,

and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in

1818. He became a tutor in the College in 1819, and

in 1821 Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy.

In the 24th year he was ordained to the ministry, and

in 1836 he became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Bos-

ton. In 1845 he was chosen Bishop of Pennsylvania.

His literary productions have been numerous, and

include—"The Principles of Science Applied to the

Domestic and Mechanical Arts;" "Political Econ-

omy, Its Objects, Uses and Principles Considered;"

"Handbook for Teachers and Students;" "Discourses,

Charge, Addresses," &c., &c. His health had been

poor for some time, and he had gone to California

hoping to recuperate it.

New Jersey Politics.

Republican State Convention.

Trenton, July 20.—The Republican State Con-

vention is largely attended by delegates, made up of

substantial men. J. T. Nixon was appointed tempo-

rary Chairman. He addressed the Convention, urging

the sacrifice of all side issues, for the sake of secur-

ing success. Mr. R. C. Belleville, of Mercer, appointed

temporary Secretary, and Captain George Halsted

Assistant Secretary. The committee on resolutions,

rules, organization, &c., were appointed. A resolu-

tion, to refer all resolutions on State and National

affairs, without debate, brought out a strong speech

from George Halsted, of Essex, in favor of elevating

the colored men to the right of suffrage.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on permanent organization reported

General Judson Kilpatrick, as permanent President

which was received with applause. A Vice President

from each county, and a Secretary from each dis-

trict completed the organization. Upon taking the

chair, General Kilpatrick made a stirring speech,

which was rapturously applauded. The Committee

on resolutions reported a series of ten, of which the

following is a digest.

First.—The war—it had been a failure according to

Democratic declaration at Chicago, but it had been

terminated in an honorable peace. The second ad-

vice to the memory and services of Abraham Lincoln,

which we never to forget. The third fully endorses

the administration of President Johnson, and pro-

nounces it heartily, and united support hereafter. The

fourth asserts that the sympathizers with the rebel-

lion are still to be watched. The fifth contains a

long list of indictments against the Democratic party

for its treason, and hostility to the war and the con-

stitution, and its aid and encouragement to the

rebellion. The sixth proclaims that the Constitu-

tional amendment abolishing slavery must be adopted

and shall prevail in New Jersey. The seventh ad-

resses gratitude to the Army and Navy for their

valuable services; promises economy in the

State expenditures; expatiates on the blessings of

freedom from slavery, and expresses his hope that the

citizens of foreign birth are in putting down the re-

bellion, and saving the country which they had

adopted as their own.

Mr. George Halsted called for his resolution in re-

lation to the rights of colored men. After some ex-

citement it was postponed until after the nomination

was made.

The Convention was then opened for nominations.

After Marcus L. Ward and A. G. Cattell had been

nominated, a delegate from Bergen nominated

General Kilpatrick. It took him wildfire. He was

nominated by several other counties. The excitement

ran so high that a member proposed to mark the

nomination by acclamation, but the friends of the

other

candidates insisted on a ballot. The following bal-

lotting was held in the midst of great excitement:

1st Ballot.—Cattell 265, Ward 23, Kilpatrick 149.

2d Ballot.—Cattell 194, Ward 244, Kilpatrick 231.

Intense excitement prevailed. Motions were again

made to make the nomination of Kilpatrick unani-

mously. Knowing once settled on the balloting

proceeding. The Chair appealed for order.

3d Ballot.—Cattell, 143; Ward, 209; Kilpatrick,

218. Ward only lacked 33 votes.

A motion to take a recess failed. The excitement

was up to fever heat. The Chair appealed for order.

4th Ballot.—Cattell, 148; Ward, 249; Kilpatrick,

175.

Ward's nomination was declared unanimous

amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The resolutions of

the Committee were adopted. Mr. Halsted's resolu-

tion on the rights of colored men was laid on the

table. A State Committee was appointed and the Con-

vention adjourned. Speeches were made by Gen. Kil-

patrick, Mr. Cattell, J. M. Seever, and Mr. Robinson, ac-

knowing the nomination.

Fatal Affray at Poughkeepsie.

A Man Killed by one of the Oarsmen in

the Late Boat Race.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 20.—Considerable ex-

citement exists here in regard to an affray which oc-

curred last night on the corner of Main and Water

streets, resulting in the death of Thomas DeMott.

DeMott approached William Stevens, one of the

crew of the four oared boat "Floyd T. P. Field," which

was beaten in the great race on Tuesday, and accused

him of being out to the New Yorks. Stevens car-

riedly denied the allegation, and, on DeMott repeat-

ing it, struck him a powerful blow with his fist, knock-

ing him down and breaking his neck. Stevens im-

mediately gave himself up to the authorities, and is

now in the jail in this city. He had no intention of

killing DeMott, and feels deep grief at the result.

Coroner Halbit held an inquest on the body to-day

when the jury brought in a verdict in accordance

with the above facts.

The affray occurred in one DeMott's Saloon. DeMott,

who was from Lewisburgh, across the Hudson from

Poughkeepsie, carried Stevens by his remarks on

the race, and the latter struck DeMott, and he fell on

the ice splashing out of the saloon. In falling he dis-

located or fractured his neck, causing instantaneous

death. They were both somewhat under the influence

of liquor. At the inquest, several persons were ex-

amined, among them Ezekiel Bonawitz, another of

the oarsmen, who testified as follows:

Ezekiel Bonawitz sworn and testified: I live in the

city of Poughkeepsie; I know the prisoner; I also know

DeMott; I witnessed the affray last night at DeMott's

saloon between him and Stevens; I was leaning

against the wall when Stevens struck DeMott; I saw

the race to-day been square; I told him I had the

salt; I did not sell it; I told him not to then

and he said to your loss; I answered him that

I pulled my salt; I told him I had sold no salt; he

said he believed me, and asked me if there were not

others in the boat that had. Stevens, who had over-

heard the conversation, said to him, "What is

that you say?" I answered him, "I tell you that

you son of a bitch!" Stevens at this time

was slightly under the influence of liquor. I

heard him reply to DeMott: "I heard nothing

from the crowd; I heard nothing from the crowd; I